

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION

ALFRED CRUZ ALEJOS,

v.

BRAD LIVINGSTON.

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§

C.A. NO. C-07-371

**OPINION AND ORDER OF TRANSFER**

This is a habeas action filed by a state prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He is being held at the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Correctional Institutions Division's Garza East Unit, which is located in Beeville, Texas.

Petitioner is challenging his conviction and sentence in the 357th Judicial District Court in Cameron County, Texas for sexual assault to a child. (D.E. 1, at 2-3). In Ground One, he claims that he was denied his constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel at trial. Id. at 7, 10. In Ground Two, he claims that there was insufficient evidence to support his conviction. Id. In Ground Three, he claims that the conviction was improper because the prosecutors withheld exculpatory evidence. Id. In Ground Four, he claims that he was falsely arrested for family violence. Id. at 8, 10-11.

A habeas action may be filed either in the district where petitioner is in custody, or in the district in which petitioner was convicted. 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d); Wadsworth v. Johnson, 235 F.3d 959, 960-61 (5th Cir. 2000). Within the context of § 2241(d), courts have traditionally held that the most appropriate venue for challenges to the legality of a conviction is in the district court for the district where the State conviction and sentence occurred, while challenges to the implementation of the sentence, such as prison disciplinary matters, should be considered in the

district court for the district where such person is in custody. Story v. Collins, 920 F.2d 1247, 1250-51 (5th Cir. 1991). The Fifth Circuit explained the basis for choice of venue as follows:


Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d), state convicts may file federal habeas corpus petitions in the district where they are confined or where they were convicted. The purpose of this, of course, is to provide a more convenient forum for witnesses.... Section 2241(d) militates in favor of filing the applicant's petition in ... the division where the witnesses are located, rather than in ... the division in which the applicant is confined.

Mitchell v. Henderson, 432 F.2d 435, 436 (5th Cir. 1970) (citation omitted).

Petitioner was convicted on August 4, 2006 in the 357th Judicial District Court in Cameron County, Texas, (D.E. 1, at 2), which is located in the Brownsville Division of the Southern District of Texas. See 28 U.S.C. § 124(b)(4). A district court for the district wherein an application for habeas corpus has been filed may, in its discretion and in the furtherance of justice, transfer the petition to a more appropriate district or division for disposition. See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Should an evidentiary hearing ever be necessary in this case, the evidence and any witnesses concerning the petitioner's criminal proceedings are more likely to be found in the county where his conviction was entered.

Accordingly, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Court TRANSFER this action to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Brownsville Division.

ORDERED this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September 2007.

  
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JANIS GRAHAM JACK  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE